rectain things which have been done in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and which I believe the people of this city will not like to hear, had it not been for the Commissioners of Accounts.

Mr. Reilly—These are grave charges.

Mr. Asten—I do not so accept them. I think it more in

the nature of a threat.
The Mayor—I do not make charges. I use this as an lllustration.

Mr. Asten—The Commissioners of Accounts need investigation as well as other departments. [Laughter]. MR. ASTEN WINS AT LAST.

The Mayor announced at 3:30 p. m. that a recess of one hour would be taken. It was 5 p. m. when the Board reassembled. Mr. Asten was asked if he was of the same opinion still. He replied that he

had seen no reason to change his mind.

The Mayor—I wish to be recorded as declaring that the clerical force of the Commissioners of Accounts is needed for the proper conduct of the bureau, and that I believe the opposition to the Commissioners of Accounts is because they are engaged investigating various departments.

cause they are engages introduced by ments.

Mr. Reilly—Why cannot the difficulty be obviated by transferring this \$12,000 for clerical force to some appropriation where the Mayor will have the control of it!

Mr. Asten—The Commussioners of Accounts should have furnished this Board with information regarding

propriation where the Mayor will have the control of it?

Mr. Asten—The Commissioners of Accounts should have furnished this Board with information regarding will departments.

The Mayor—Mr. Asten being a Commissioner of Accounts has neglected to do this very thing—he has failed to give this Board information which he possessed.

Mr. Asten (severely)—I must differ with you. With all due deference to the Mayor—an office I have numely respect to —I can say that is the only reason which prevents my contradicting him.

The Controller—Mr. Asten, as Commissioner of Accounts, should have made his protest if he thought he was not well used by his fellow Commissioners of Accounts, should have made his protest if he thought he was not well used by his fellow Commissioners of Accounts, and endeavored to obtain a remedy. It is too late now for him to endeavor to shield himself from their acts.

Mr. Asten—I will assume individual responsibility for my actions. I had one clerk appointed and he went into the Excise Board and discovered many abuses. When I found how matters were being managed by the Commissioners of Accounts I took him away. If I had four days slonger I could throw a great deal of high on these estimates. I move to strike out the item of \$12,000 for clerical hire for the Commissioners of Accounts.

This was lost, the Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen voting in the negative, and Mr. Asten in the affirmative.

Mr. Reilly (warmly to Mr. Asten)—You talk as though you owned the City Hall. [Laagcher.] If you had to go before the people it is doubtful if you would be here. We are all responsible to the people for our official actions.

Mr. Asten—I have conceded everything but this. I, too, am respensible to the people for my actions.

For the next half hour the four members sat looking at each other, most of the time in grim science. Occasionally Mr. Reilly would jokingly suggest to Mr. Asten that he ought not to keep them there all night for so small a matter. At theend of that time Mr. Reilly

I move to strike out the item Mr. Asten objects to with the understanding that the clerks are to be continued and that some transfer be made to pay them hereafter. I also enter my protest against the action of the President of the Tax Department.

The Mayor (irmly)—The services of the clerks will be continued.

continued.

The estimates were then presented to the members and signed by them in turn, and with a sigh of relief the members put on their coats and hats and departed. It was then 7 p. m. and the Board had been in session, save the recess, since noon.

Mayor Edson was asked by a Thirty reporter whether there were grave charges to be made against the Tax Department. He replied that that was something for the future; further than that he could not say.

Mas sementing for the dutary, three the could not say.

Mr. Asten, when asked if he knew to what the Mayor referred, said he did not. He accepted it more in the nature of a threat, and added that he was willing to have the most searching investigation made of his department. He had nothing to

THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED. The following are the appropriations for 1883,

the amounts asked by the departments for 1881, and the amounts allowed:

Diffects and purposes.	Appropriacion suscentification of the property	Amounts neks for in 1884.	Amounts aflewed in 18%.
The Mayoralty The CommonCouncil The Finance Dep't State Taxes Int on the City Debt Redcapt'n of cityDept	\$30,000 63,250 200,500 \$ 3,218,970 8,002,857 400,274	\$10,000 81,500 214,000 4,002,577 8,100,004 578,175	\$10,000 71,250 13,270 53,000 5,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
Armories and Brill Room Reuts Fents (leases in force). Judgments L w Department D pt Public Works D pt. Public Parks	\$0,750 53,615 150,000 149,679 2,551,000 702,000	\$50,000 \$50,000 140,828 \$300,600	30,750 51,000 276,000 115,974 2,777,000 800,400
Debt. Public Charities and Correction Health Department Poince Department Dept. of St. Cleaning Fire Department	1,500,000 403,007 5,325,100 1,000,000 1,385,745	201800,013	1,774,105 411, 57 3,6-1,5-4 1,050,000 2,0-6,129
Dept. Taxes and Assessments Beard of Education	3,730,000	100,700 4,611,550	100,200 4,431,950
College of the City of New York.	135,000	125,000	135,000
Adversising, Printing, Stationery, etc. Salaries City Courts. Salaries Judiciary	198.766 299.7760 868,916 50,000	903,000 5.5.045 262,109 50,900	231,408 327,108 830,336 50,000
Coron's Sal't & Carp's Sheriff's Free Election Expenses Pres of Pub. Records Miscellaneous	56,000 183,786 23,550 143,242	60,000 163,400 50,515 185,418	75,000 200,981 40, 35 400,981
Asylmes, Reformat's and Char Institute Celebrat's of Evac Day	1,020,053	1,113,686	1,094,749
Total Appropriations	30,676,785	35,253,376	24,046,165
of the General Fund.	2,000,000		2,000,000
Amount to be raised by taxistics	28,070,785		32,046,165

CHANGES IN BUSINESS FIRMS.

KL PARTNERSHIPS BROKEN UP AND NEW ONES FORMED.

There were few changes in Wall Street firms amounced yesterday, although it is known that others will be made public to merrow. Some of the changes are noteworthy, however, because of the ago and high standing of the houses in which they occur. The firm of Maltland, Phelps & Co., No. 24 Exchange

place, is dissolved by mutual consent. Robert Gordon and Benjamin F. Butler cease to be partners in the firm. The remaining partners, Roy of Phelps, Thomas Maitland and George Cappell, will continue the business under the old firm name, which has not been changed for thirtyseven years. When asked by a TRIBUNE reporter for a brief history of the house, Royal Phelps, the senior partner, who has been connected with it since 1844, replied by showing the following extract from a letter from David Maitland to him, dated June 4, 1864:

David Maitiand to him, dated June 4, 1864;
You ask the names of the partners and the firms of the house in its cari, days. It was established in 1706 the year of ny birth) by James Lenox, the brother of the late Robert Lenox, of New York, and my uncle, William Maitland, the firm being James Lenox and William Maitland. William Maitland had opened a house at Liverpool when the War of 1812 made it necessary for him to leave the firm and my uncle, Robert Maitland, of Vreginia, took his place and David's, Kennedy was afterward taken in, the firm being Jenox Maitland, and in 1818 I joined, when the nire being Jenox Maitland, and in 1818 I joined, when the firm becoming Maitland, and and grain joined the house, the firm becoming Maitland, Kennedy & Co. This was followed by the firm of Maitland, Comrie & Co., and that by the one you still so successfully keep up, and long may it last!

The present firm name was adopted on January 1.

The present firm name was adopted on January 1. 1847, and although there have been several changes in the copartnership it has not been changed since that time. Robert Gordon, who censed to be a member of the firm yesterday, will return to Scotland, retiring entirely from business. "Benjamin F. Butler forms a new firm under the style of Butler, Macdonald & Co., which has taken an office at No. 74 Wall st. In addition to Mr. Futler, the new firm is composed of Gordon Macdonald, recently cashier with Maltiand, Phelps & Co., and Benjamin F. Butler, jr., who has been connected with the shipping department of the house. The senior Mr. But-ler has been connected with the old firm thirty-four years, of which he has been a partner twenty-three

Charles H. Godfrey retires to day from the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and George S. Bowdoin, the Stock Exchange partner of Morton, Files & Co., and Charles H. Coster recently with Fabbri & Chauncey

itThe changes efficially announced at the Stock Exwill join the house. change were few. The firm of Le Roy & Co., No. 5: Pine st., was dissolved by mufual consent. The firm of Briggs & Oltman expired by limitation. Mr. Hunt withdraws from Seymour, Hunt & Co., and James A. Baker takes his place, the style of the new firm being Seymour,

Baker & Co. Among other changes in firms are the following: Francis R. Appleton becomes a partner in the firm of Robbins & Appleton, No. 5 Bond-st, and Devlin & Co. will admit George H. Daley into partnership. The firm of Dakin & Ashley, composed of G. W. B. Dakin and W. J. Astley, is dissolved to day by mutual consent. William F. Redmond is educated as a partner in the firm of Adrian H. Muller & Son. The firm of Barker & Tinker, composed of Fordyce D. Barker, Henry C. Tinker and Reusselaer Westen, is dissolved and a new partnership has been formed by Messrs Tinker and Weston. James H. Briggs becomes all member of the firm of G. A. Bennett & Co., of No. 80 Broadway. The firm of Spencer & Underbill has been dissolved and a new partnership has been formed by Edgar Underhill, Alfred D. Clinch, William Glover, general partners, and Oscar A. Spencer, special partner, who will do business under the firm name of Underhill, Clinch & Co., at No. 94 Chambers-st. Alfred R. Kimball enters the firm of A. B. Bayliss, jr. & Co., and the business of the company will hereafter be transacted under the name of Bayliss & Co., at No. 44 Exchange-place. The firm composed of C. P. Britton, J. Van Vochten and J. A. Patteson, jr., has been dis-W. T. Phipard retires from the firm of Whitehouse & Co. The firm of Heidelbach, Ickethelmer & Co. bearing the ful giver."

expires by limitation, but the business will be continued under the same firm name by the partners living in this city. The firm of Tappin & Stokes is dissolved by mutual consent and a new firm has been formed by Walter C. Stokes and John F. Thomson, who will, as Walter C. Stokes & Co., do business at No. 64 Broadway. Obed Wheeler and William-Wheeler have formed the firm of Wheeler Brothers, for the purpose of doing a stock business at Nes. 2 Wall-st, and 90 and 92 Broadway. W. S. Alley, W. B. Dowd, Cyrus W. Field, jr., general partners, and Myron P. Bush, special partner, have formed a conartnership under the firm name of Alley, Dowd & Field, and will do a general commission business at No. 42 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY COURT OF APPEALS.

THE SUMMERBELL DIVORCE CASE-VARIOUS OTHER SUITS.

TRENTON, Dec. 31.—The Court of Errors and Appeals rendered opinions to-day in cases argued before it at its last term. In the Summerbell divorce case, Judge Van Syckel read the opinion of the Court sustaining the Chancellor's refusal to grant the divorce. Summerbell, who applies for the divorce, is a preacher of than" sect at Milford, Hanterdon County. He charges his wife with being unfaithful, and supports his charge with her written confession, which Mrs. Summerbell stated she made without fear or compalsion by her husband. The Chancellor had held that inasmuch as the law of New Jersey at that time made a wife an incompetent witness against herself in such a case, a wife's confession was equally not entitled to consideration as evidence. In addition to this, Judge Van Syckel to-day said that the whole addition to this Judge Van Syckel to day said that the whole circumstances of the confession were such as to justify the suspicion that it was made at the instigation of the husband and by his influence over his wife's weaker will. The refusal to grant the divorce was without prejudit to the right of the husband to begin the suit anew, under a law recently passed, which would make the wife a competent witness. The divorce was refused by the vote of 8 to 7.

law recently passed, which would make the when a competent witness. The divorce was refused by the vote of 8 to 7.

In the case of Pomerov against Mills, in which the heirs of a large estate in Morris (canty sought to have reduced the fees allowed the executors, the Court reversed the Orphan's Court allowance, and ordered that the fees be cat down from \$12,000 to \$8,000.

In the case of the Trade Insurance Company against Thomas N. Borracilife, the insurance company sought to evade payment of a loss on the ground that the farm builders and stock insured by Borracilife as his own were legally the property of his wife, having been placed in her name by Borracilife. The Supreme Court had decided that Borracilife's use and possession of the property gave him an insurable interest in it, although the title was in his wife's name, and Judge Dixon this norming read the opinion of the Court concurring in this decision.

One of the points involved in the case of the Midland Railroad against Amia L. Hitchcock, Charles Parsons and others, was whether railroad bonds in New-Jersey were negotiable after a suit had been begun to foreclose the mortrage upon which the bonds were issued. Chief Justice Beasley, who read the opinion of the court, held that such bonds were not negotiable in this state. Judges Depue, Marie, Van Syckel and Green dissented from this portion of the copinion.

An opinion of importance to cities was that in the case of Freeland against Jersey City, in which it was held

portion of the opinion.

An opinion of importance to cities was that in the case of Freeland against Jersey City, in which it was held that a mass of water rents upon a property were a prior

lien to a mortgage.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

Washington, Dec. 31 .- The functal of the late Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys will take place Wednesday atternoon at 2 o'clock. It was originally intended that the funeral should take place to-day, but it was postponed to meet the wishes of the family. The Rev. Dr. Paret will conduct the services, and the inter-Rev. Dr. Paret will conside the services, and the inter-ment will be in the Congressional Cemetery. There will be fifteen pall-bearers, as follows: General H. G. Wright, Calonel Thomas L. Casey, General J. G. Parke, General O. M. Poe, General R. C. Drum, General H. B. Abbot, General W. H. Eulery, Rear-Admiral Alex Murray, W. J. Warren, Whitiam Lee, Theodore Leman, Thomas J. Lee, Archivald Campbell, General H. G. Hunt and Colonel P. H. Abbach,

EXAMINING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bosrov, Dec. 31,-Special Examiner N. A. Plympton has been in New-York for the past two weeks, examining the affairs of the branches of foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, among them being the Evitish and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, and the Union Marine Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England. The examiner's re-ports, which are made public by Commissioner Tarbox, while disclosing certain neculiarities in the methods of conducting bus ness, furnish nothing to induce district of the financial ability or integrity of the companies.

AN INQUISITIVE STOCKHOLDER.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Ferdinand A. Wyman, a stockholder of the Humiston Food Preserving Company. has filed a bill in equity in which he asks for an accounting from the trustees, alleging that unanthorized debts to the amount of \$75,000 have been contracted, and that the company is practically defunct. The bill alleges that an assignment was made of all the company's patents in November, 18-33, and rathed by the directors. Fowher Kulcht, who acted as transfer previous to the assignment, refuses to reader an account, and the bill is broader to compel the company to do so.

WAGES AND PRODUCTION REDUCED.

Boston, Dec. 31,-Advices from Wareham, Mass, say that several extensive iron firms will make a general reduction in wages to-morrow. The large rail establishment of the Tremont Iron Company has shat down for several weeks for repairs. The Wareham Noil Company will make a can of fifteen per cent below the ticket price. The Parker Nail Company will cat makers

A HARVARD STUDENT KILLS HIMSELF.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31,-Conway Brown, son of Henry W. Brown, of Worcester, Mass., and a member of the freshman class of Harvard College, killed bimself today at the house of a friend in this city, where he was spending the helidays. He was alone in his room, and it is not known whether it was accident or design that caused his death, although the young man, who had been very cheerful, a cured lide marning to be somewhat affected mentally. An inquest has been called.

GENERAL MACKENZIE IN BLOOMINGDALE.

Washington, Dec. 31.—General Mackenzie, who is suffering from mental derangement, has been taken to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, near New York, for treatment. It was first intended to bring him to Washington, but it was thought that he would be too near to the large circle of triends and acquaintaness that

THE LAST OF "DOC." MIDDLETON'S BAND.

St. Louis, Dec. 31 .- O. E. Stewart, one of the most expert and notorious eattle thieves in Nebrasha and Wyoming, was arrested yesterday at Hot Springs, Ark, He was taken to Dendwood, where an indictment awaits him. He is said to be the last one of the dreaded "Doc. Middleton" gang of thieves and outlaws.

A BOSTON SCHEME FAILS.

Boston, Dec. 31,-The stockholders of the Midland Improvement and Construction Company have filed a petition in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver and the dissolution of the company. This corporation was formed for the purpose of constructing railroads and carrying on other enterprises; but it has not proved a success.

SCANT TRIBUTE TO O'DONNELL.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—The ceremony of representing the funeral of O'Donnell, who was hanged in London, took place yesterday afternoon. It was intended to make it a grand demonstration; but the Board of Su-pervisors and the prominent Irish organizations declined to take part, and the result was a dismal failure. There were only about 300 in the procession.

A STEAMER BEATS THE RECORD. Boston, Dec. 31.-The steamship City of Columbus, Captain S. E. Wright, which arrived here to-

day from Savannah, made the passage in seventy-five hours, beating the best record five hours. TO THE RESCUE OF GREELY

From The Whitehall Review. It is possible that Captain Adams, the well-known and indomitable Arctic explorer, may be prevailed on to take command of an expedition in search of the Greely party, who have not been heard of for a long time. Dr. Rae, well known in connection with Arctic exploration, has written to to Captain Adams, urging him to take command of such a research expedition. He is of opinion that many of Greely's party may be found alive, although they have had to procure a twelvementh's food by their own excritions, for he states that on two occasions he and his then procured their own food in these high latitudes for tweive or fifteen months without assistance from the Eskimo, he himself having killed had their winter's supply of vension with his own rifle. Fr. Rae concludes his letter to Captain Adams as toilows: "If anything is to be done, no time must be last in making the arrangements; and, as you say, Engiand owes a debt to our American relations in the matter of Arctic aid expeditions which she ough it to endeavor to repay either by public or private means. It would rejoice every one interested in Arctic research if you would take command of such a research expedition. No one is so capable—cortainly no one more so—to insure its success. Your long and varied knowledge of the lee in all its varied and errate movements; your indomitable plack, energy, and perseverance, all point to you as the very best man for such a command. If success is not attained, every one will feel certain that all has been done that could be done to deserve it." It is possible that Captain Adams, the well-

A SUGGESTIVE TEXT.

A Beacon st. lady visited the chamber of her little son last Christmas eve, and found that her promising heir had pinned his stocking in a conspicuous place and had attached a little sip of paper bearing the suggestive words, "The Lord loveth a cacer-fin giver."

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

JOHN F. DELAPLAINE ILL.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Hon. William Washington, Dec. 31.—The Taft, his successor as United States Minister to Austria, news of the severe illness of his old Secretary of Legation, John F. Delaplaine. For twenty years Mr. Delaplaine has been connected with that Legation and this news will bring sorrow to all who during that period have visited Vienna, and to many still living in New-York, who remember him there, years before, in society. Educated at Columbia Col-lege, the sou of a wealthy merchant, be had great gifts for society and shone in it for twenty-five years. He suddealy disappeared. After five years spent in general

for society and shone in it for twenty-five years. He suddenly disappeared. After five years spent in general travel he reappeared at Vienna, attached himself to the Legation, and has lived there ever since. He secured immediately spacious apartments, fitted them with politings, statues and brices-brize, untel they resembled a museum, and ever since made this home the centre of coatly and elegant hospitality. Princes, Dukes and the lesser nobles were always found at his table, and the story was often told that no Embassy or Arch-Incal palace ever gave so many or claborate dinners as this Secretary of the American Legation.

Fourteen years ago, in recognition of his services, he was made Secretary and continued in that office until last, year. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of Messrs Motley, Orth, Kassen, Beale and Phelps. The Minister changed often, the Secretary was always the same. Mr. Delaplane is now about seventy years old. He was never married, and all relatives nearer than nephews and nieces are dead. In his household there was none nearer than the gray-headed scryitors, all males, who were nearly as well-known to the Viannese as their venerable master himself. His relatives in this country have been informed by telegraph of his condition. Besides his collection, the disposition of which has long been a subject of curiosity, he possesses a large estate.

MR. BUCKNER'S EVASIVE DENIAL.

MR. BUCKNER'S EVASIVE DENIAL.

(by telegraph to the tribene.)
Washington, Dec. 31.—An evening paper says: "Judge Buckner denies the story telegraphed from here to THE NEW-YORK THIBUNE that Speaker Carlisle exacted a pledge from him in relation to the National banks before appointing him chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee." THE TRIBUNE dispatch did not say that the Speaker "exacted a pledge" from Mr. Buckner. There is good authority for the state-ment that the Speaker, in explaining and defending the appointment of Mr. Buckner and Mr. Bland, said that he and taiked with them and knew their views, and that hey would do nothing hostile to the fluancial interests of

country. It is understood he also said that Judge Bucker's views It is understood he also said that Judge Bucker's vibad undergone a material modification, and that future action would be conservative. Of course, I easy for Judge Buckner to deny a statement which not been made. A friend of Mr. Carisle's said evening that the Speaker has been both surprised it disappointed by the public expressions of Messrs. Buser and Bland so soon after their appointment as chosen of the committees which have control of all mears in the House affecting the National banks and currency and coinage of the country.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COIN. Washington, Dec. 31.-The annual proclamation of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the values of foreign coins expressed in the mency of the United States, to be taken in estimating the values of all foreign states, to be taken in estimating the inner changle made out in said currencies, imported on or after January 1, 1884, makes the following changes from the proclamation of January 1, 1883: Austria, florin, from 40.1 to 30.8 c.; Bolleta, beliviano, from \$1.2 c to 80.6 c.; Ecuador, pesa, from \$1.2 c to 80.6 c.; India, repec, from \$8.6 c.; Mexico, dolar, from \$8.2 c to \$7.5 c.; Peru, \$6.9 c.; Mexico, dolar, from \$8.2 c to \$7.5 c.; Peru, \$6.9 c.; Mexico, dolar, from \$8.2 c to \$7.5 c.; Peru, \$6.6 from \$1.2 c to \$0.6 c.; Russia, realite, from \$6.5 c.; Tripoli, realibub, from 73.3 c to 72.7 c.; U. 8. of Colombia, peso, from \$1.2 c to \$0.6 c.

HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Washington, Dec. 31 .- At a meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs, this morning, General Storum was authorized to report to the House favorably the Fitz-John Porter bill which passed the Senate during the last Congress. The Committee also decided to report favorably the House resolution calling for in-

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Washington, Dec. 31,-The members of the Ways and Means Committee who are in Washington met this morning. Mr. Kasson was the only Republican this morning. Mr. Kasson was the only repulsival present. The chairman, Mr. Morrison, amounted that, with the consent of the committee, he would appoint Henry Tailout, of Illinois, eleck, and Willis Allon, also of Ribnois, assistant clerk. Two lay, January 8, was decided upon as the day for helding the first regular meeting of

PUBLIC DEET REDUCTION.

WASUINGTON, Dec. 21.—It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt for the mouth of De-cember is about \$12,000,000. According to this estimate, the reduction of the debt during the year ended to-day amounts to about \$1110,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. Washington, Dec. 31.—The total receipts

the first six months seem to confirm the accuracy of his

AGAINST LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS. Washington, Dec. 31.—The Postmaster-

General is preparing a bill which it is proposed to have introduced in Courses, to exclude newspapers publish-ing lottery advertisements from the pound rate. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has completed the plans and awings of the Government buildings to be erected at onin-y, Ili.; Peoria, Ili.; Columbus, Ohio and Syracuse, N. Y.; and will in a few days advertise for proposals for their construction.

FIRE RECORD.

A LIVELY BLAZE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 31 .- A fire broke out this evening in the rear of Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., occupled by William Mills & Co., plumbers. The buildings cere combustible and the flames spread rapidly, communicating to the premises No. 239, occupied by The epublic, Magnire and Sallivan, tailers, and G. W. Oliver, gars and restairant. Two more alarms were quickly anded, bringing a large force of engines and apparatus, ail by lard effort the fire was confined to the premises

and by hard effort the fire was confined to the premises where it originated.

The Sherman House is in close preximity to the burning building and received some slight damages. The Herold composing room, and editorial and repertorial rooms are in the rear of 239 Washington-st., and were in considerable danger. They were filled with dense smoke. The Herold building is provided with iron shafters, which protected it from serious loss. The locality is a bad one, and much difficulty was experienced in fighting the flames; but the fire was extinguished after an hour and a half. The loss by fire is principally confined to the upper portion of the six-story building, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington in the building No. 259 Washington-st. suffer mostly from water, with which the places were deluged.

RAILROAD SHOPS DESTROYED. St. Louis, Dec. 31.-A dispatch to the Post-

Disputch from Sedalia says: "The paint and upholstering theps of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rathroad, here, were burned this morning. Several passenger and sleep-ing cars in the paint sleep were also consumed. The loss is \$100,000; insurance unknown. The fire was of incen-diary origin."

A FLOURING MILL BURNED.

AKRON, O., Dec. 31.-Fire caught in the dust conrot the Atim Flour Mills, owned by George W. Mc-Neitl and James N. Baldwin, this afternoon. The flame spread so rapidly that the workmen had to run for their lives, and the entire structure was consumed. The milli was valued at \$75,000, and the stock on hand at \$75, 000. The insurance is \$40,000, well distributed.

MYSTERIOUS DEMAND ON A SURGEON,

HE IS LED, BLINDFOLDED, THEOUGH SEVERAL

STREETS TO ATTEND INJURED PERSONS. BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 31.-Dr. Grattan said his afternoon that on Saturday night be was called upon by two men, who engaged him to go with them. They refused to give their names. When they reached Franklin st. the men put a bandage over his eyes and led him through several streets near the Methodist Church. They atered a house, which he thinks was in that vicinity, and led him into an uncarpeted bedroom, with a painted floor, sere he was locked in, his companions leaving him.

Here he found a young woman with a deep gash extendng from the right ear down the throat. She was extremely law from loss of blood. She said: "Doctor, for God's sake, save my life." He feared she would die while he was there, and does not think she could have fived five minutes longer if he had not been present. He connected the arteries and landaged the wound, and then knocked at the door. He was immediately taken to another room, where he

found a man with a cut from his nostril down to his mouth and one tooth knocked out. After treating this th patient he was blindfolded, taken back to Franklin-st., and left with the bandage over his eyes. Taking it off, he saw the men dodging away and he got no further view of

them.

While in the house he heard considerable noise in another room, and also heard a man's voice saying: "I will have his blood or he mine."

Blood and hair, in quantities indicating a severe struggle, were found on the snow near Grove and Prospect building.

sts. Sunday morning: and detectives have been trying to sis. Sunday morning; and detectives have been trying to solve the mystery ever since. Dr. Gratian's statement is thought to throw light on the subject.

It is also learned that a man, now suspected of doing the cutting, and probaby fleeing from justice, called at the house of Henry Wakefield Saturday night. His face was badly disfigured, and there was apparently something under the robe, a portion of an old quilt, which hung out of one side of the sleigh. Mr. Wakefield told the man that he was tosing his robe, and he replied; "—— the robe. I want to get home." He appeared quite auxious to know if peopie would suspect from his appearance that he had been fighting. Not long after this, about milnight, the same man inquired of "Harry," near the post office, the way to Saco, and Kelly rode over with him. He noticed the man's face was very badly bruised, but there was nothing in the sleigh to attract his attention. He got out of the sleigh as soon as they reached Saco, and the man drove off, but where he went to is not yet known.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN GASTLIN.

PLEASANT SCENE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE-THE SPEECHES AND COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON,

A pleasant and friendly recognition of merit and duty well and constantly performed, took place in Parlor A of the Astor House, last evening at 5:30 o'clock, when representatives of the Steamship, Railroad and Transportation Companies of the city assembled, to present to George W. Gastlin, of the Steamboat Squad, a handsome gold shield of a Police Captain. Captain James Robbins, of the Stonington Line, introduced the gallant Captain to the crowd assembled in the parlor, in a few terse seu-

tences. He said:

"Gentlemen, you have all heard of Captain Gastlin, of
the Steamboat Squad of the Metropolitan Police Force,
but some of you may not have seen him. This is the man,
and a mighty good man, too. This is my part of the oration business. The rest will be attended to by Major Unherfull, of the Guion Line."

tion business. The rest will be attended to by Major Chlerchill, of the Guion Line."

Major Underhill stepped out from among the gentlemen who had made a great circle in the room, leaving Captain Gastlin and James Robbins standing in the centre. He said:

"Captain, I have been commissioned by the Steamship, Railroad and Transportation Companies of this cky, over whose buterests you have watched so faithfully, to present you with this testimonial of their appreciation of your services. It is in their name that I hand you this badge of your office, and I hope you will wear it proudly and happily, until the day comes when perhaps you may have to wear the insignin of a higher edite."

Captain Gastlin flushed and looked excessively happy, and faltered out, keeping his eyes fixed on the ceiling:

"Gentlemen, I'm not good at making speeches, but the

the ceiling:

"Gentlemen, I'm not good at making speeches, but the occasion itself tells me what to say. I thank you for your gift. I will wear it with pride and with honor, and will promise you to make it warm for evil-daers in the future, as I have done in the past. I'll try to make them frink it's the middle of July, even though it should be the depth of winier. I will show this to my children, and tench them the less off that honest endeavor to do right is not overlooked in this great city. I thank you, gentlemen, all."

overlooked in this great city. I thank you, gentlemen, all."

Then James Robbins and Andrew Underhill led the Captain to a handsomely framed diploma of the presentation, signed by the Anchor, French, Cunard, Williams and Guion, Metropolitan, Inman, Mallery's, Morgan, New-York and Charleston, Savannah and Mexico, National, Ocean, Old Dominion, Ward's, Pacific Mail, State and White Star steamship companies; the Bridgeport, Cromwell, Fall River, Hartford, Iron, New-Haven, Norwich, Cornell, People's, Citizen's, Providence, Stonington and Yonkers steamboat companies; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and Hudson River, Erie, West Shore, and the New-Jersey Central and Southern railway companies.

SLEIGHING IN THE MUD.

"Gabe" Case stood upon the piazza of his roadhouse yesterday with his sulk hat planted firmly on his head and his feet forming the ragle of dignity and precision. Business above McComb's Dam is always indicated by the air with which "Gabe" wears his hat. If sleighing is good there is a tip to it, a knowing carl to its brim, and the sunbeams glance and dance on its well smoothed crown with the sycophancy which good fortune brings. But when it is bad sleighing, "Gabe's" hat looks as dyspeptic asagreen mock-crange. And so it was yesterday. The sun forgot to peep between the clouds to see how the road was, and in consequence the snow on the avenue went to sinsh; the slight to water and the water to mud. At each stage of he transition Gabe's hat became tighter for his head until the mud appeared, when one of his friends drew Gabe into the wire room and pried the hat off his head with a shoe-horn.

drew Gabe into the wine room and pried the bat off his head with a shoe-horn.

The only persons who were observed on the road were Samnel Pike and the bay ge ding Thomas, A. W. Moit and his mare Sweet Sal, Isidor Cohnfeld and his team Maxie Cobb and Helene. Mr. Moore and his roan mare Bessie A., Rufus Compten and a bay team, Hugh Finnigan and his horse Phil Milliana, and E. J. Holden with the roan mare Jessie, A number of persons drove in from Central Fark to Barry's, and, observing the condition of the road beyond the Bridge, retarned. William H. Vanderbilt was noticed on Seventh-ave, late in the afternoon, but he simply jorged his horse along for an airing.

In pursuance of a time-honored custom at the Metropollian Hotel, Henry Chair spread there yesterday a New Year's table and invited the presence of his triends and patrons. M. Frederic, the electropollian is triends and patrons. M. Frederic, the electropollian is triends and patrons. from internal revenue for the first six mouths of the fiscal year, ended to-day, were \$61,126,201. The receipts for December were \$9.556,706. The estimate male by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, was \$120,000,000, and the receipts for the first six months seem to examine the accuracy of his

FAILURE OF DUNCAN A. GRANT.

Duncan A. Grant, retail dealer in fancy drygoods at No. 28 West Twenty-third-st., unde an assignment yesterday to his son, William D. A. Grant. His preferences are to Justus O. Woods, \$9,000; Francis W. Haines, 82,000; Thomas F. Hayes and National Bank o the Metropoles, \$3,800; Seiah Young, \$1,500; Annie L. Grant, \$1,962 59, and James McCall, \$5,000—a total of \$23,262 59. His total liabilities are about \$60,000. From 1852 to March, 1879, Mr. Grant was of Miller & Graut, 1852 to March, 1879, Mr. Grant was of Milier & Grant, this city. In the Spring of 1882 he removed from No. 879 Broadway to his present location. The business was not prosperous and on September 27, 1882, he made an assument with Habilities of 814,098 68 and assets worth nombudly \$149,747.28 and actually \$142,130 47. His unsecured creditors accepted fity per cent in note at three, six, uine, and twelve months in settlement of their claims and it was thought that he had a moderate

IN A PAWNBROKER'S WINDOW.

In the window of a Bowery pawnbroker's sales store may be seen many odd things; among them badges of gold and silver formerly worn by New-York Assistant Aldermen and others, bearing date from 1863 to 1873. The names of the officials are engraved on the badges. There are also budges of many clubs and valuable medals awarded as prizes. A large gold medal bears the words, "Thomas Jefferson, President U.S. 1801." It is supposed to have been an award of merit to some ex-nibitor. There are swords that saw bloody service during the war. A coin less in size than a gold dellar has the Lord's prayer in full engraved on it.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE SOUTH.

The, Rev. C. H. Mead, one of the speakers engaged by the National Temperance Society to visit the colored people of the South and to preach temperance m, recently returned from a tour through a part of Virginia and North Carolina. He said that he was kindly received by the Southern people, white as well as black, and that his mission was appreciated. Wherever he preached immense crowds turned out to hear him. Temperance literature was sagerly sought for.

LASSOING A LIONESS.

From The Limitable Democrat.

From Texas G. W. Palmer came to Colorado and began to mut antelope and does for a fivelihood. He throws the lasso with the accuracy of a rifleman. Up on Euroscamble Monutain a fow days ago he hubted before a half-stein deer that had been killed by a mountain hon. With a knowledge of the beast and its habits, Palmer concluded that there were a laness and her cub near by, and he determined to capture her, and, returning to his cubin, a short distance away, he presured several ropes, Fully equipped, he proceeded cautiously, and finally discovered the floress with her cub beneath a projecting rock. It was then that he motioned to his son, who followed at his heefs, to stop, and instruction him to make his appearance at a simulai from him, he left the path to mount the rocks that sheltered the beast. Beaching the summit, he mationed to make the brave young fellow, who made his appearance a short distance from the laft. The beast was about to leap forward, but the father sent the loop over her head. There was a brief struggle, in which the moose was slipped, but in a second more it was secure upon the hind legs. The end of the rope had been previously thrown over the limb of a tree whose boughs spread around, and the contest began in carnest.

After a terrible struggle Palmer succeeded in suspending his prize in the air, and, fastening the rope security, he sprang from the rocks and proceeded to the he remainder of the limbs. Accomplishing this, he thoughs it about time to bug the cub, and reached down to grasp it; but

he sprang from the rocks and proceeded to be the remain-der of the limbs. Accomplishing this, he though it about time to bug the cub, and reached down to grasp it, but the little fellow turned as quick as a cat upon his back and fastened his claws in his throat. He held on like a leech, while the father, who had found it impossible to extricate himself, should to his so it to use a club. This was ineffectual, however, and throatling the infant lion with his left hand, he pressed down with all his might, and it was not until be had almost killed the animal that the son was enabled to release the clavs from his father's neck. Yesterday Mr. Palmer arrived in the city with both of the animals, and caged them in Schloss's old building.

SAVING THE ADIRONDACKS. TEE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SENATOR MILLER'S VIEWS IN THE TRIBUNE AP-PLAUDED,

The Committee on the Preservation of the Adirondacks met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce. Morris K. Jesup was in the chair, and Mosses. Solon Hamphreys. Charles S. Smith, D. Wulis James and Charles Bloddington were present. Mr. Bliss entered after some of the business had been transacted, Mr. Jese sand that he wished

io make an explanation prior to the reading of the report to be made on the conference which had been held at Albamy by their body with the Senate Committee. A statement had gone abroad, and had been indistriously circulated by persons without authority, that the committee of the Chamber of Commerce were in favor of the purchase by the State for a sum of ten millions of dollars of the forest lands held by private individuals. This was unqualifiedly false. The Chamber of Commerce desired to preserve gio the State the Adrondacks wilderness without the payment of any money at all, if it could be done. The conference with Senator I cansing and others, who had for a long time been investigating the matter and were in possession of facts which the Chamber of Commerce had not been able to obtain, made it clear or at least possible that this might be brought about. The position was as follows: A circle could be drawn which would inclose two millions of acres, containing the water supply of the Adrondacks. Of this area the State held \$00,000 acres. By the enartment of proper laws controlling the right of way and exercising a proper surveillance to prevent the present misuse of water courses by damming them up, throwing back water upon thousands to storp the existing system of lumbering. When the private owners of the 1,200,000 acres of this head-water forest circle found themselves checked in their present misuse of water courses by damming them up, throwing back water upon thousands to stop the existing system of lumbering. When the private owners of the 1,200,000 acres would drop into the hands of the State like a ripe pear. Therefore he wished to say again that the idea of appropriating vast amounts of money was not in the intention of the Senate C amittee, and the committee of the Chamber of Commerce had not the least ideas of recommending any such measure. He decimed it necessary to Say this because already a strong opposition to of special string soludd not be able to say to the farmers of the country places that

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Sin: The charges as they appeare sine of the 30th mst, hash mainst the Ede olicie of the City of New York by David W resident of the Method Society of the Co.

the future the knowledge the three transports of the future the knowledge of the relational service. I have been aided by my return, and know that no diploma ever left that institution in other han by the charter way.

Since the emethent of the law of 1880 requiring every practitioner to have a diploma or an indorsement by some legally incorporated medical college, I have repeatedly refused the application of those whom it affected, and yet to-day they are recised. There is no possible way of any diploma being obtained from this college, except upon the close of the college year, and having fundled every requirement of the charter and the laws of the state.

Roman S. Newton M. D.,

Bean of the Faculty.

No. 10 East Thirty second-st., New York, Dec. 31, 1883.

No. 19 East Thirty second st., New York, 19e. 31, 1883.

Other officers of the college were as emphatic yesterday in their denials of the truth of the charges made in the legal proceedings, and they declared that there was no justification for the attacks made upon it by Mr. Ripley, counsel for the County Medical Society, and by persons associated with him in searching for evidence against the college.

Frederick R. Lee, counsel for the college, said he knew of his own personal knowledge that the charges were untrue. Of course, it might happen, he said, that a graduate of the college might fall into disreputable courses. So might a graduate of any medical college in the country. But the Ecicetic had always obeyed the law and had never granted diplomas except to graduates who had received a complete medical education.

ceived a complete medical education. A SLOPPY AND SLIPPERY DAY.

A SLOPPY AND SLIPPERY DAY.

The mild weather yesterday sent little streams running down the streets and made the Italians who were chopping ice beam with satisfaction. There was a cold wind, however, that reminded people that it was still winter and not yet time to bring out from their retirement spring overcoats and other light articles of apparel. The walking was, to say the least, sloppy. Added to this, it was slippery and any one will acknowledge that slapperiness and sloppiness are not a pleasing combination. "We have about 1,500 men at work on the streets," said Colonel Rogers. Deputy Commissioner of Street-Cleaning, to a Thirty reporter. "The ice is being chopped up and piled on heaps and then carted away. The principal avenues and the streets leading to the fernes are in fair condition and we are bard at work allover the city. Still a good deal of snow has failen and the streets are not in as good condition as we could wish."

Comprissioner Coleman said in regard to the

condition as we could wish."

Contaissioner Goleman said in regard to the rumors that an effort was being made to remove him: "I know nothing of it except what I have read in the papers. My relations with the Mayor are friendly and be has expressed himself as pleased with the work which noy department has been doing. Though a Democrat, I have kept the department aloof from politics state I have been Commissioner and have hired men without regard to their political opinions."

FUNERAL OF GEORGE W. LANE.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE W. LANE.

Arrangements were completed yesterdar for the funeral of the late George W. Lane, president of the Chamber of Commerce. The services will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Charch at 19:30 a.m., to-morrow. They will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. The pall bearers have been selected from among the old friends and business associates of Mr. Lane. William L. Dodge and Charles Trask are members of the Madison Square Church; James M. Brown, of the Chamber of Commerce; George T. Hope, of the Continental Insurance Company; Thomas Monahan, of the Fulton Bank; Edmund W. Corliss, and Samuel D. Babcock. Seats will be reserved in the church for the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday resolved to attend the funeral.

A number of merchants engaged in the ten and grocery business met yesterday afternoon in the Importers and Grocers' Exchange and adopted a series of resolutions, in which they expressed regret for the death of Mr. Lane. They decided to close their places of business at noon on Wednesday, and

to attend the funeral. Roswell Skeel acted as chair Mayor Edson informed Governor Cleveland yes-Mayor Edson informed Governor Cleveland yesterday of Mr. Lane's death, in accordance with the following provision in the law creating the Aqueduct Commission, of which Mr. Lane was a member: "If any of the said Aqueduct Commissioners, other than those herein named, by virtue of their respective offices, shall refuse to serve, or shall resign, die, be legally disqualified or be removed, the vacancy so caused shall be filled by appointment by the Governor." The Aqueduct Commissioners will hold a meeting to-morrow at 3 p. m.

THORNY PATH OF A BROOKLYN CHURCH. THORNY PATH OF A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

One of the most uneasy churches in Brooklyn is the Lee Avenue Congregational. Its flatest pastor, the Rev. Henry A. Powell, who was installed only eight months ago, has announced that he will resign to-morrow night. He succeeded the Rev. W. F. Crafts, who resigned after two and a half years of service, from the same cause as Mr. Powell has—the differences and dissensions among the members of the church. The immediate predecessor of Mr. Crafts only stayed with the church one year. Mr. Powell left the Bushwick Reformed Church, Brooklyn, last spring to go to the Lee Avenue Church, and it was supposed that his work was successful and satisfactory. But recent action by five of the nine trustees of the church caused dissension. A precentor was engaged at \$600 a year sension. A precentor was engaged at \$600 a year instead of a choir, and there is much opposition to Jeremiah Johnson, the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

IMMIGRATION OF THE PAST YEAR.

IMMIGRATION OF THE PAST YEAR.

The statistics of immigration at Castle Garden show a decrease in arrivals for the year at this port of about 15 per cent as compared with those of 1882. The total arrivals from all countries were 388,541 against 455,405 in 1882. By months the arrivals were as follows: January, 8,351; February, 13,212; March, 28,089; April, 53,883; May, 69,567; Jane, 53,177; July, 32,330; August, 26,310; September, 32,899; October, 30,191; November, 24,444; December, 16,088. Of the nationalities represented, Germany predominates with about 180,000; Ireland, 80,000; other British isies, 70,000; Italy, 26,000; Sweden, Norway, and Hungary, about 12,000 each.

A FROG DANGEROUS TO HORSES, Henry Bergh appeared in the Jefferson Market

Police Court yesterday in company with Officer Smart, of his society, and asked for summonaes for Jacob Sharpe, president of the Twenty-third-st. cross-town railroad, and for Alfred Skitt, superintendent of the Fourth Avenne Railroad. He complained of an improved frog, the space in which is so wide as to admit a horse's foot. Six horses have been caught and injured in this way. Summonses returnable at the Tombs on Thursday were issued.

EUSINESS FAILURES IN 1883,

A DISASTROUS YEAR.

THE NUMBER OF FAILURES 9,184 AND THA LIABILITIES \$173,000,000. The annual statement of the business failures

in the United States and Canada, which has just been issued by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., shows a large increase both in the number of failures and in the amount of liabilities. The year has been the most disastrons since 1878, although the increase in number from the previous year has been greater than in the amount of indebtedness. The failures in 1883 numbered 9,184, and in 1882-6,788; an increase of 2,446, or about 36 per cent. The Habilities amounted to nearly \$173,000,000 in 1883 and to \$101,000,000 in 1882. Compared with 1880 the increase is much greater, the failures then numbering only 4,375, with liabilities of \$65,000,000. In Canada the failures and the Backlides were nearly double those of the preceding year.

The record of the last two years, slowing the ge

	1882		1883		
Enstern States Mindle States Southern States Western States	1,507	41,590,002 20,998,123	No. 1,197 2,136 1,814 2,961	1.1abilitie 837,741,8 5.,118,5 19,783,6 46,578,4	
Pacific States and Territories	731	6,673,214	1,046	11,239,7	
Totals	757		1,381	15,949,3	
The circular letter					

the steady depreciation in values which seems to be the daily experience to These considerations tores them selves upon prodent business men, and the result is very general apprehension, which the foregoing flame tend to increase, but which, when the creaming flames all considered, ought not to seriously marm the committy or create district among bankers and others. I should not be forgotten that, while the aggregate of fail tree is large, the numbers of traders oftog business has mereased in an almost similar proportion. It is true that, as compared with two—an exceedingly prosperous year when there were best than 5,000 failures—they are about double in 1853; but the last three years have witnessed a greater increase in the number of people who have gone into business than any fitnes years in the his tory of the country. This circumstance alone will account in no small degree for the exceeding milled that yest which was to be expected from the number expended that yest which was to be expected from the number expended to milled that yest which was to be expected from the number experience, and, above all, the results of ferce composition unfortunate speculation outside of legitimate business inexperience, and, above all, the results of over-production, which really seems to be the chief cause of numer our disasters. Unifice previous years in which near cantile examilies have been most numerous, the country far from presenting symptoms of exhaustion, seems to lack no single element contributory to the growth an prospectify.

If, by a departure from legitimate business principles.

prosperity.

If, by a departure from legitimate business principles, the disasters which are chronicled have occurred, the cleanty less within comparatively easy reach. Numerous failures ought to some extent lessen the competition latherto prevailing, and if unwise settlements are avoided another source of trouble will cure itself. Specialistion in sicess, irrain, oil and other products has been as a miserurate, that this untoward element has largely

avoided another source of trouble will care itself. Speculation in sio-cs, grain, oil and other products has been so misoriumate, that this untoward element has largely diminished, and the troubles which have been directly the testil of this tendency will lessen largely the disposition for ventures outside of ordinary business, while margins lost or locked up deplete the ability of those having inclinations to speculation to assume even ordinary business risks which might eventually prove too great for their capacity. The difficulty of securing capital for almost any kind of enterprise will lessen the ability to lock up money which in ordinary times would be put out of reach.

While, on the one hand, the disasters of the year that is closed have shown weak spots in the commercial facts, which were least expected in prosperous times, there are undeniable evidences of a stability and profit existing which few occurrences make public. It is safe to say that there is to day in the United States a greater number of successful business men than ever before; that there are numerous departments of manufacture and triale which are yielding a liberal return, that corporations of immense wealth, inflance and assentiness are prasperous beyond what they have ever been before in their history, and that monetary institutions throughout the land are on a generally safe and paying basis. With an inflatty of intural resources, with a people trained to develop them to their ulmost, with facilities for transportation and communication of an inequality, and with a surplus reviewe so large as to be embarassing with all these elements of a great and successful future, surely there ought to be notod as to the approach of renewed coalidance and renewed and confirmed prospectly.

The failures for twenty-seven years from 1857 to 1883

The failures for twenty-seven years from 1857 to 1893 nelusive, with the amount of liabilities, are given as follows, the figures from 1862 to 1865 being incomplete

Year	Full- ures.	Amount of Lastinues.	Year.	Fail- ures.	Amount of Liabilities.
1857 1858 1850 1850 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 186	4.000 4.200 1.000	\$291,750,000 1:.749,000 61,301,000 75,-67,000 201,270,000 13,049,000 7,850,000 8,379,000 11,625,000 90,660,000 61,004,000 75,004,000 81,004,000 83,750,000 81,004,000 81,004,000 81,004,000	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1877 1881 1883	2,915 4,069 5,783 5,533 7,740 6,092 8,87 10,478 0,058 4,235 6,735 0,732 9,184	\$85,752,00 171,006,00 228,195,00 162,270,00 201,0 6,00 111,17,00 120,680,93 23,385,14 30,149,05 61,752,00 51,152,30 101,51,50 172,674,17

TENNYSON'S PEDIGREE. .

From Landon Proth.

Ament Mr. Tempyson's pedigree, about which so much has been made by members of his family, the following are the facts: The family is a modern and obscure one, the poet ocing his own kadolph of Hapsburg. The so-called "pedigree" comes through a marriage of the Lautvale's great-grandfather. Richard Tempson, apotherary, of Shainton, Lincolushire, with Elizabeth, the fifth child of George Clayton, Alderman of Great Grunsby, and step-dambier of her landand's own elder brother, william, attorney, of Grimsby, In The Tuest there was a ridicalous letter from Mr. Jesse, a neght wo the bard, claiming that the Trimpsons were letter to the Barony of D'Eynoutri in the frainch line, the fact being that, solely through the said apothecary's wife, they are amongst the descendants of the "rat Lord Beneourt."